Welcome!

Institute for Community Health Program Planning (iCHPP)







Bell Bajao



breah through

BELL BAJAO Bring Domestic Violence to a Halt

'Bus Driver'



Partners























PLANET MassCONECT

- Study funded by the National Cancer Institute (PI: Viswanath)
 - Tests model for capacity-building in communities around evidencebased programs
 - Community-based participatory research framework
- Participants receive
 - Training (iCHPP)
 - Planning / implementation grant opportunities
 - Toolkit and technical assistance
 - Opportunities to connect with like-minded peers
- What we ask
 - Engagement (in class and in the network)
 - Participation in research efforts, including surveys





Evidence-based programs (EBPs)

- A health promotion or health communication program
 - Found to be effective
 - Implemented with a specific group
 - Tested and evaluated
- Potential advantages
 - Save resources, don't reinvent the wheel
 - Strengthen applications
 - Increase impact
 - Use latest knowledge and tools



Example: Text4Baby



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She's One Smart Mom, She's Got text4baby



Text BABY to 511411

Envia BEBE al 511411 para Español

Get FREE messages each week on your cell phone to help you through your pregnancy and your baby's first year.

Text4baby is an educational program of the National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition.

Click 2 Register How it Works

FAQs



Questions or interested in becoming a partner? Click here

Top Stories



Mothers-to-Be Are Getting the Message

We're used to hearing about public initiatives that get mired in politics or entangled in bureaucracy, but we rarely hear about programs that exceed expectations.

more >>

Sharing Innovations in Health:

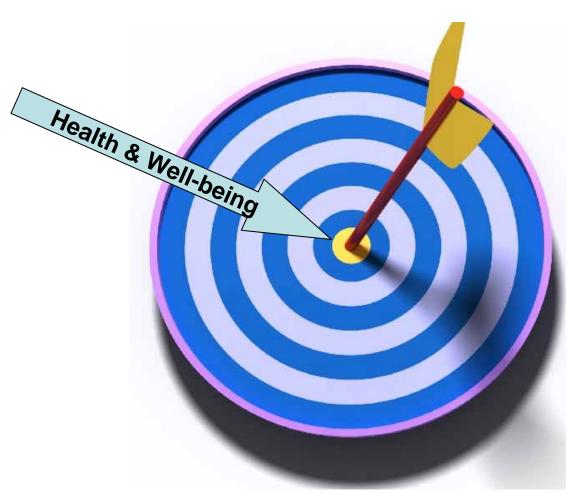
A Partnership on Mobile Technologies to Promote Health Mothers and Babies in Russia. more >>

Health Net Partners:

An Unprecedented Public-Private Partnership Addressing Rising U.S. Infant Mortality Rate More >>



Important goals, limited resources





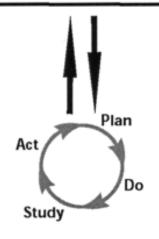


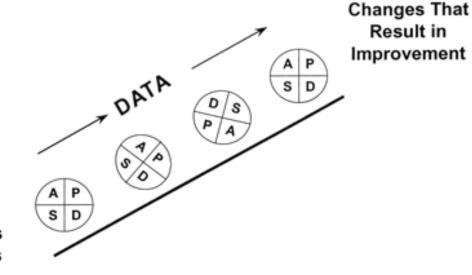
IHI model for improvement

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is improvement?

What changes can we make that will result in improvement?





Result in

Hunches **Theories** Ideas



The Breakthrough Series: IHI's Collaborative Model for Achieving Breakthrough Improvement, 2003.

Thinking about evidence

ANECDOTES / WORD OF MOUTH

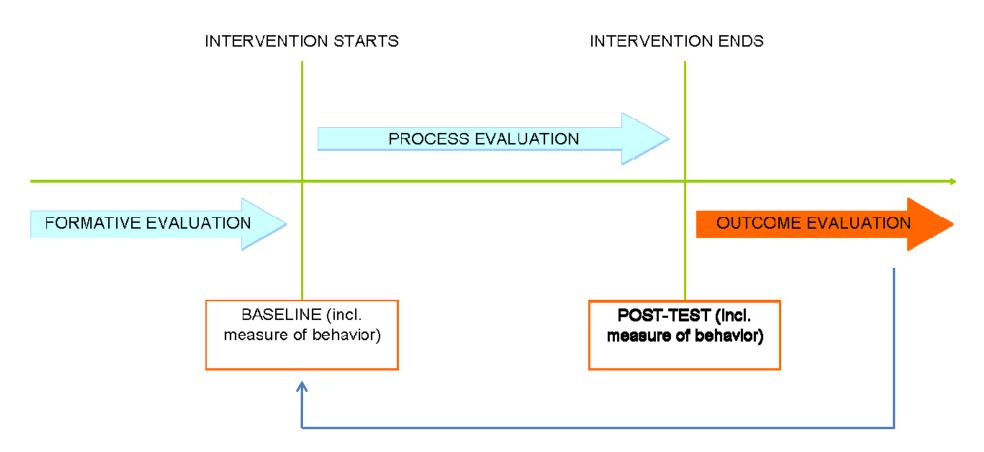
RESEARCH STUDIES

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS OF MULTIPLE IX STUDIES

SUBJECTIVE OBJECTIVE

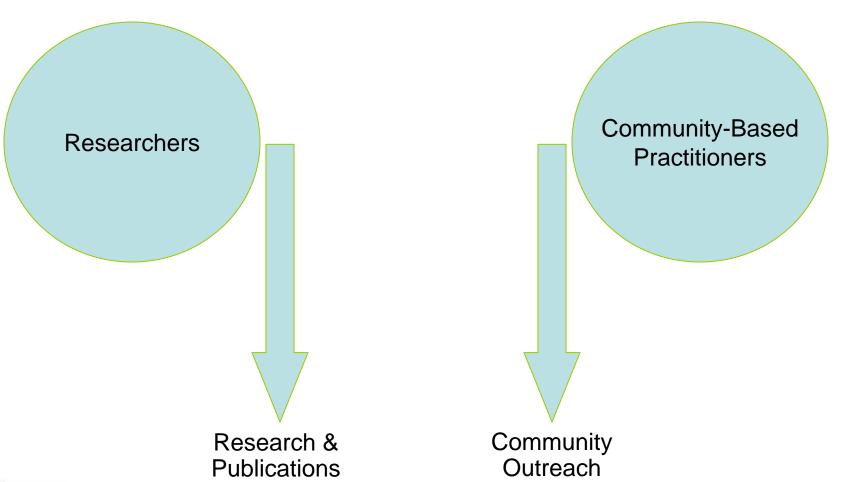


Evidence across the lifecourse of a program



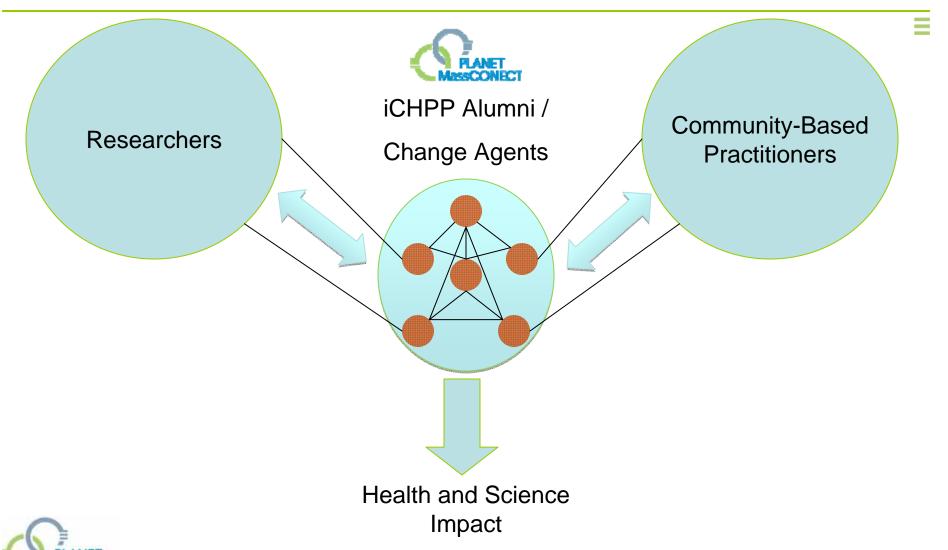


The current way of work: Working in parallel to build healthy communities





A new way of work: Leveraging expertise as change agents



Step 1: Review Data

Step 2: Find Partners

A stepped approach

Step 3: Explore Approaches

Step 4a: Choose a Program

Step 4b: Customize and Localize



Taking a broad perspective

- Individual-level + environments (social, economic, political, built)
- Multi-prong approach may
 - Increase impact
 - Support sustainable change
 - Leverage a wide range of assets



Policy change

- Efforts to change health practices or behaviors by changing rules, procedures, regulations, and laws that affect those behaviors
 - Ex) Principal bans sugar-sweetened beverages in vending machines in school
- Can occur at many levels
 - Organization, community, state, national, etc.



Policy change as a process

Policy development, e.g. drafting rules or guidelines Policy adoption, e.g. getting rules approved by authority Policy implementation, e.g. getting funding or resources for the policy

Policy enforcement, e.g. ensuring the policy is being followed



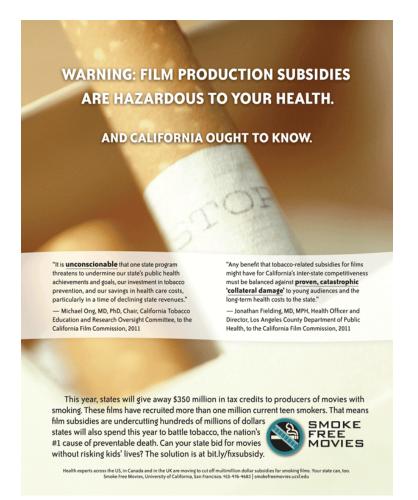
Activities supporting policy change

- Raising awareness or changing attitudes among community members
- Training community or staff members to create policy change
- Working with a coalition focused on policy change
- Engaging with policymakers and decisionmakers





Example: Smoke Free Movies



[National policy report, March 8, 2012]

WHAT THE U.S. SURGEON GENERAL JUST SAID ABOUT THE R-RATING:

Studies have shown that movies deliver billions of images of smoking to young audiences...The evidence is sufficient to conclude that there is a causal relationship between depictions of smoking in the movies and the initiation of smoking among young people...An MPAA policy to give films with smoking an adult (R) rating, as recommended

by [the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention], and other authorities, could eliminate youth-rated films as sources of exposure to on-screen smoking imagery and reduce the exposure of youth to smoking in movies. The adoption of such policies would contribute to a reduction in adolescent smoking behavior. ?

In 1964, the U.S. Surgeon General concluded that smoking causes lung cancer. Now, the U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that movies with smoking cause teens to start smoking — and that the R-rating will save lives. The U.S. Surgeon General's conclusions represent America's public health consensus. There is no more excuse for delay. Protect young audiences and your industry's future. Adopt the R-rating for tobacco now.

















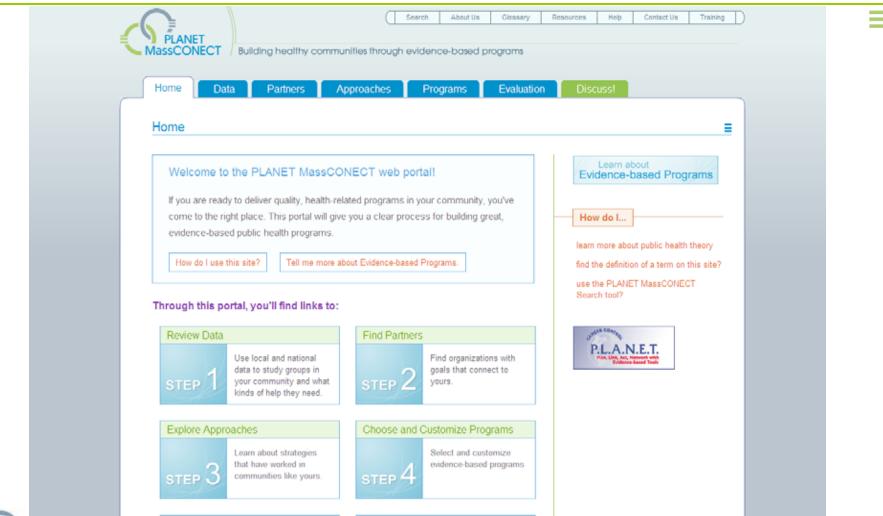


Download the U.S. Surgeon General's report, Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults, directly: www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/preventing-youth-lobacco-use/full-report.pdf [For movies, see Chalater S: The Tobacco Industry's Influences on the Use of Tobacco Among Youth]



See http://www.smokefreemovies.ucsf.edu/ for more

www.planetmassconect.org





Step 1: Review Data

Step 2: Find Partners

Step 1

Step 3: Explore Approaches

Step 4a: Choose a Program

Step 4b: Customize and Localize

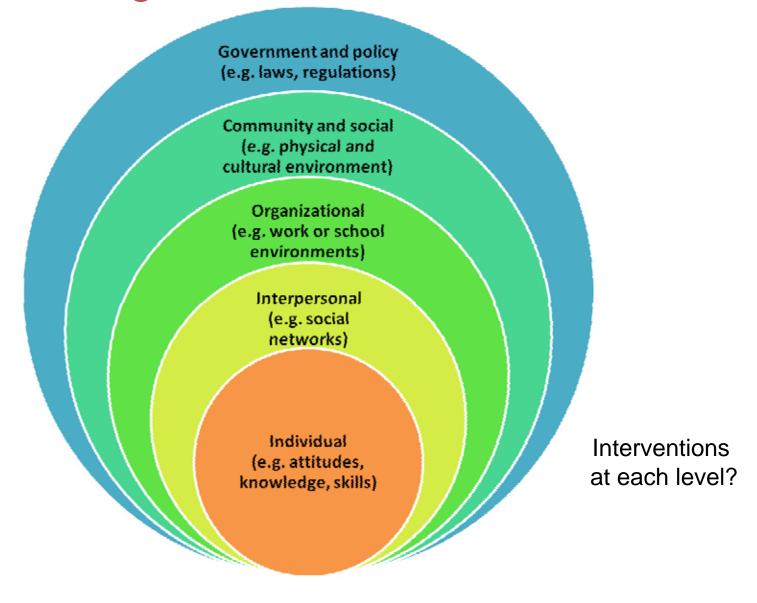


Step 1 overview: Review data to assess needs

- Identify community needs and assets
- Understand the drivers of health problems
- Make the case internally and externally



Social ecological model: Multi-level drivers





Adapted from: McLeroy, K.R., et al., *An Ecological Perspective on Health Promotion Programs.* Health Education Quarterly, 1988. **15**(4): p. 351-377.

Qualitative vs. quantitative data





Qualitative	Quantitative
Focus groups, In-depth interviews	Surveys, Experiments
Open ended or semi-structured response options (often text-based)	Fixed response options
More exploratory	Less exploratory
Goal is "saturation"	Goal is "generalizability"

Mixed-methods

Do you plan programs for health? Share your opinions with us!

The Boston Alliance for Community Health, along with researchers from the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and the Harvard School of Public Health, is taking part in a study to see what barriers community organizations face when planning health programs, and what works. We want to hear from you!

- · Participants will take part in a 2-hour focus group discussion
- · 8-10 participants will be recruited
- · Participants will be paid \$35 for their time
- · Light refreshments will be served

WHEN: Friday, September 5 10 - 12 PM

WHERE: Dana-Farber Cancer Institute ECHO Lab

375 Longwood Avenue, 6th floor







Qualitative

- Shows broad patterns
- Provides nuance
- Accounts for complexity of the "real-world"
- Allows for assessment of unintended effects



See Handout #1: Data Collection Methods



Primary vs. secondary data

Primary data

- Local data collected for current project
- More staff time and resources required

Secondary data

- Data collected for another project (by you or others)
- Less resource-intensive



"Backwards" data collection

How will findings impact practice? What information is needed?



What secondary data can help us?



What primary data are required?



Collect and analyze data; write report and make recommendations





Example: Network for a Healthy California



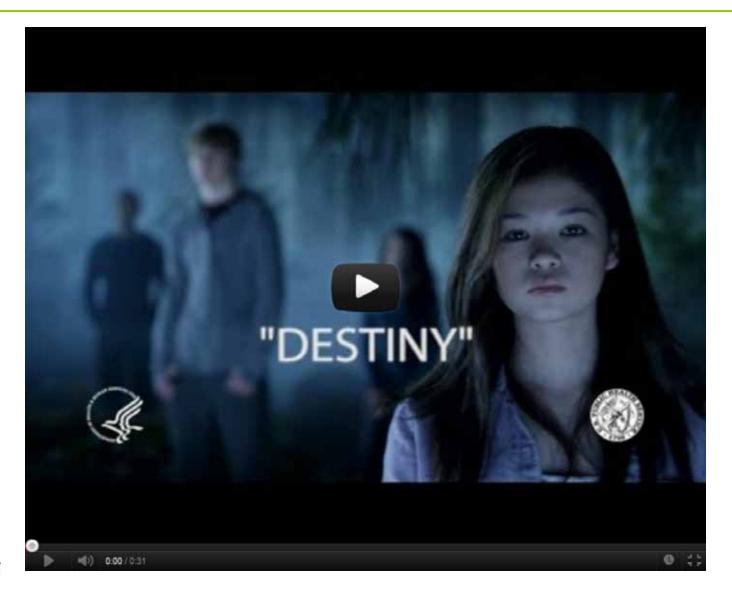
Goal: prepare for a physical activity intervention in a low-income, Spanish-speaking community

- 1. Literature review
- 2. Review of past initiatives
- 3. Interviews with community-based organizations
- 4. Interviews with potential partners
- 5. Focus groups with low-income mothers
- Environmental / resource scan





Case study topic: Tobacco





Case study



Discussion

 What kind of data will she need to find to make her case convincing?





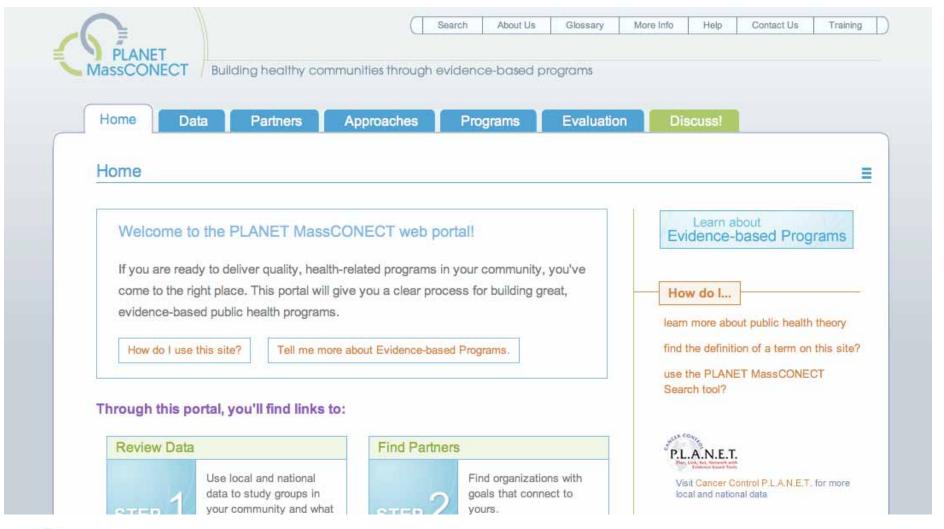








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Step 1: Review Data

Step 2: Find Partners

Step 2 Step 2

Step 3: Explore Approaches

Step 4a: Choose a Program

Step 4b: Customize and Localize

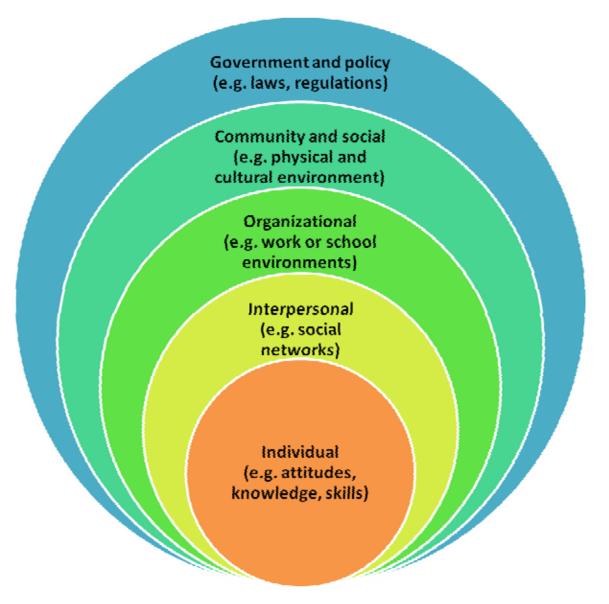


Step 2 overview: Finding partners

- Think about partnerships strategically
- Go beyond the "usual suspects"



Social ecological model: Diverse partners



Adapted from: McLeroy, K.R., et al., *An Ecological Perspective on Health Promotion Programs.* Health Education Quarterly, 1988. **15**(4): p. 351-377.

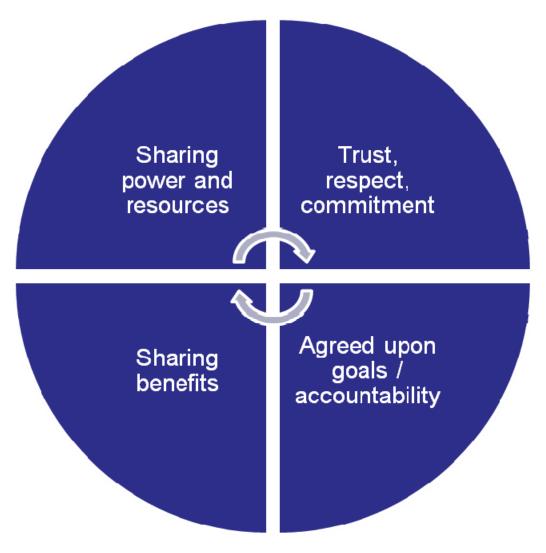
Partnerships

- Local voices (Boston, Lawrence, Worcester):
 - 91% use partnerships to plan / conduct programs
 - Partners share
 - resources (95%)
 - knowledge (91%)
 - costs (58%)





Solid foundations for new partnerships





See CDC "Partnership Toolkit" on web portal

Example: Public-Private Partnerships & Text4Baby



Home

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Partnership Opportunities

If you are interested in becoming a partner and promoting text4baby in your community, we encourage you to learn more by visiting our Partner Portal and our Partner FAQ page. You can email partners@text4baby.org if you'd like to sign up!

Partners

Text4baby is made possible through a broad, public-private partnership that includes government agencies, corporations, academic institutions, professional associations and non-profit organizations.

Founding Partners:









Founding Sponsor:



Premier Sponsors:







White House Office of Science and Technology Policy

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

U.S. Department of Defense Military Health System

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Media Partner:



U.S. Government Partners: Implementing Partners:











Telecom Partners:

Alltel Assurance Wireless AT&T Bluegrass Cellular Boost Mobile Cellular South Cellcom Centennial Cellular Cincinnati Bell Cricket Metro PCS N-Telos Nex-Tech Wireless Sprint Nextel T-Mobile U.S. Cellular Verizon Wireless

Virgin Mobile USA

Outreach Partners

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Access Community Health Centers (Madison,

Alliance of Chicago Community Health Services (Chicago, IL)

Avis Goodwin Community Health Center

State Government Agencies:

Note: Asterisk (*) signifies that organization is the state lead agency for text4baby.

Alabama Department of Public Health* Arizona Department of Health Services

Health Plans:

Note: State designations reflect where service is provided. "National" denotes service in 5 or more states.

Astro (National)

Example: Benefits of MassCONECT partnership













Connections increased

- community events
- access to resources
- grants and publications



Thinking about partnerships strategically

- Partnerships = benefits + investment
- How can we do more with what we already have?
 - What resources do our partners have?
 - Should we leverage existing relationships?
 - Should we tap into new partnerships?



Assessing and Maximizing Partnerships (AMP) Tool

- Determine what partnerships may be particularly helpful
- Four-step process to build an action plan to address gaps and strengthen important partnerships
 - Define goal / objective
 - Create a partnership snapshot
 - Analyze the partnership snapshot
 - Develop an action plan to address gaps and strengthen important partnerships
- Tool available on <u>training</u> page





Example worksheet

Partnership Benefits -	_
Turmersnip Denejus	7

Partner Organizations	Share funding or material resources.	Share access to people you want to reach	Share info. re: programs or services	Help promote services	Share staff with needed skills	Share space for new programs	Other Benefit: Program Evaluation	Other Benefit: Nutrition Classes / Education	Type of Organization
Family Shelter, Inc.	\triangleright	>	\gt	\Rightarrow	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\searrow}$				Homeless Services Focused
State Department of Children		\searrow	\Rightarrow		\searrow		>		Family Services Focused
City Community Health Center	\swarrow	\langle			\Rightarrow			\swarrow	Health Care Focused
Metropolitan Food Bank									Nutrition Focused
Local University Department of Nutrition							\Rightarrow	$\stackrel{\wedge}{\sum}$	Nutrition Focused

✓ Current benefit of partnership

Case Study



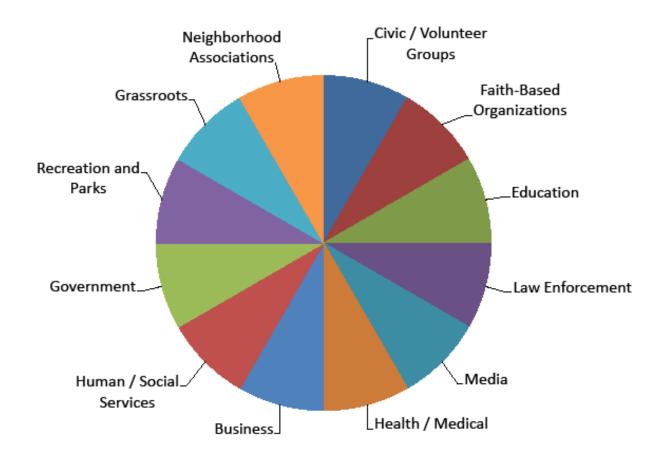
Discussion

 What partners should she bring to the table and why?



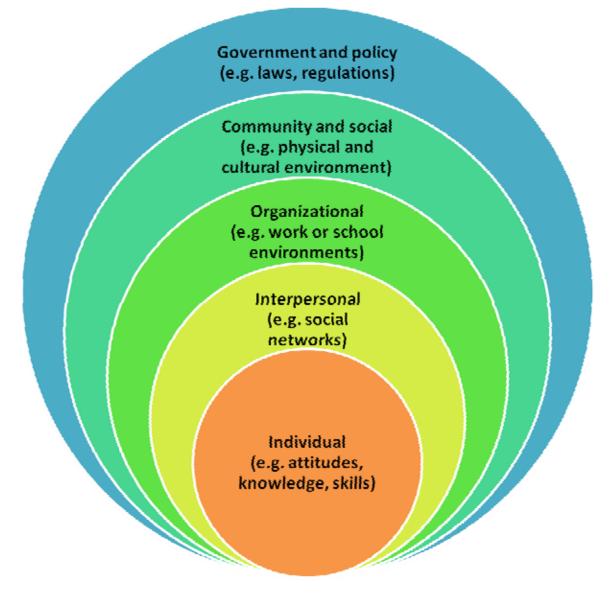


THE COMMUNITY WHEEL





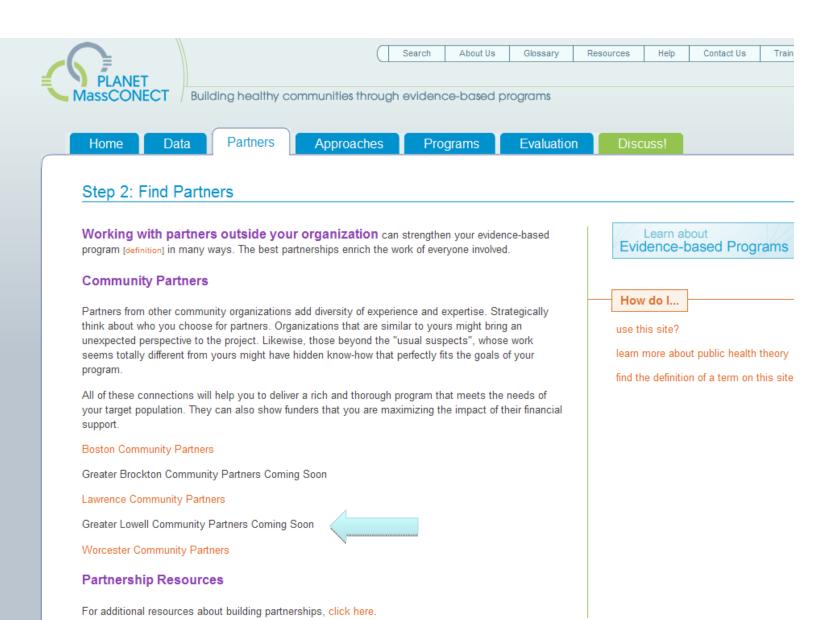
Discussion



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Partners on planetmassconect.org







Step 2: Find Partners

Step 3

Step 3: Explore Approaches

Step 4a: Choose a Program

Step 4b: Customize and Localize



Step 3 overview: Exploring approaches

- Look at a body of evidence to further inform program selection
- Make the most of existing resources, such as the Community Guide





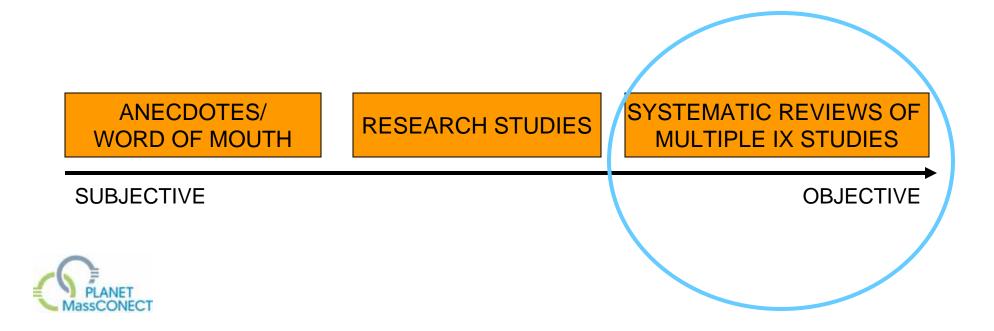
What is an approach?

- A strategy that will help you tackle your health problem of interest
- The "How" of programming choices
- Example: Diabetes
 - Healthcare system-level interventions
 - Self-management education



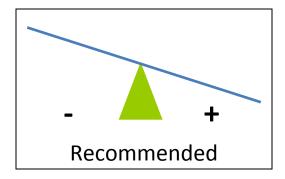
Exploring approaches

- The Community Guide from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (http://www.thecommunityguide.org)
- Types of interventions proven effective

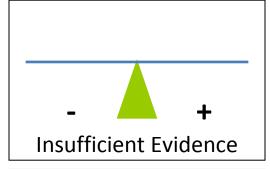




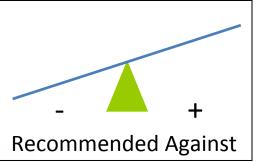
Findings and recommendations



Strong or sufficient evidence that this type of intervention is effective



There is not enough information to determine if this type of intervention is, or is not, effective.



Strong or sufficient evidence that this type of intervention is harmful or not effective



Case study

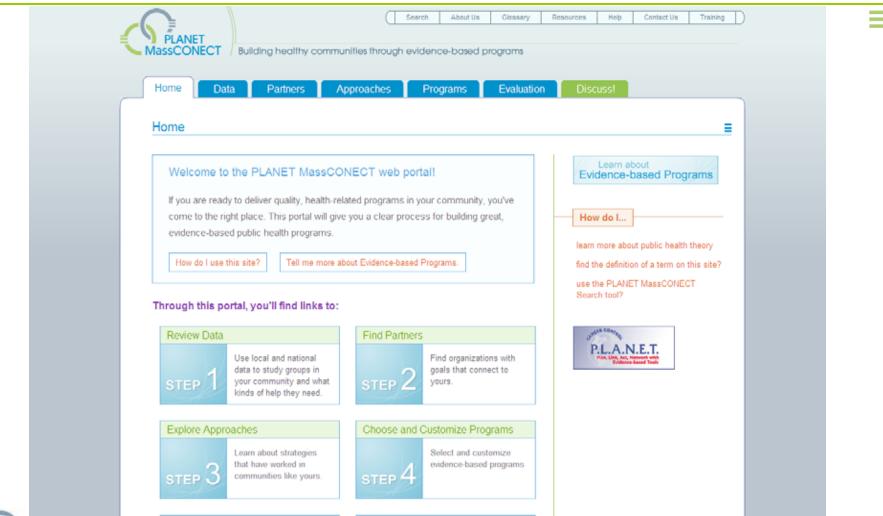


Discussion / Exercise

 Given her resources what approaches should she explore in the Community Guide?



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Marie's Options

Thank you!

Please remember to complete the homework for the next session.

